Historic, Archive Document

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.

A280.38
M34C

THE

Market Administrator's

BULLETIN

MARKET ADMINISTRATOR

Published at 79 East State Street, Columbus, Ohio 43215
ISSUED FOR PRODUCERS WHO ARE NOT MEMBERS OF COOPERATIVE ASSOCIATIONS

MARCH, 1967 Vol. 22 No. 3

USDA Reports That Industry Cooperation In Market News Is High

U. S. Department of Agriculture March, 1967

Thirty-nine out of every 40 persons asked to provide information for Federal-State market news reports cooperate fully, the U.S. Department of Agriculture reported. The USDA tabulated response to its regular market news inquiries, and found that 97.5 percent of the firms asked to supply market news do so.

The study was made recently by USDA's Consumer and Marketing Service in response to a recommendation by the National Commission of Food Marketing in June 1966, that firms should be required by law to respond to a request for market news information. This study covers only currant price and supply reporting of the Federal-State Market News Service.

More than 200 Federal-State market news offices, covering livestock, grain,tobacco, cotton, dairy, poultry and fruits and vegetables, made the tabulation. Of the total 13,735 persons regularly contacted by these offices, only 337 (2.5 percent) failed to cooperate fully. Of the non-cooperotors, less than half (165 or 1.2 percent of the total) do a significant volume of business.

Non-cooperators were not concentrated in any particular segment of the agriculture marketing industry; buyers, sellers, brokers, processors, and retailers were all represented in the lists of both cooperators and non-cooperators. All of the major retail firms but 2 were listed as full cooperators. The cooperation of those 2 chains varied, from some of their offices cooperating fully, to some not cooperating.

The degree of non-cooperation was greatest in the cotton industry. An eighth (12.5 percent) of the cotton firms contacted failed to cooperate fully but less than a fourth of these, or 3 percent of the total, was of major significance. Most cotton merchants willingly provide price information, market news reporters said, but many (more than a third of those listed as non-cooperators) will not furnish the number of bales bought or sold. Most other commodity market news reporters do not ask for precise information on quantity traded, so they do not encounter this difficulty.

Dairy and poultry market news had 95.7 percent cooperation; grain 98.6 percent; livestock, 98.7 percent; fruit and vegetable, 98.8 percent; and tobacco 100 percent.

Smaller Volume of Feed Grains Placed Under Price Support

The Feed Situation, Economic Research Service, USDA February, 1967

Farmers are putting smaller quantities of feed grains under price support loans this year than they did a year earlier. While the quantity of corn placed under loan through December was slightly larger than a year earlier, substantial reductions were made in sorghum grain, oats and barley. From the beginning of the harvest of the 1966 crops through December, farmers had placed about 4.2 million tons of the 4 feed grains under loan—29 percent less than the 5.9 million tons in that period of 1965.

The total quantity of feed grains placed under the Government Price Support Program declined substantially during the past 3 years when price supports were divided into price support loans and price support payments. With lower rates and increasing demand for feed grains, the quantity of feed grains placed under loan declined to 10 million tons (or below) for the 1964 and the 1965 crops. This was down sharply from the 24 to 25 million tons placed under price support from the 1960-62 crops.

Columbus

MARKET FACTS FOR EASY REFERENCE

PRICE SUMMARY	February 1967	Jan. 1967	February 1966
Producers' Uniform Price (3.5%)	$5.44	$5.47	$4.76
Class I (3.5%)	5.89	5.89	5.10
Class II (3.5%)	3.91	3.92	3.32
Producer Butterfat Differential for each one-tenth percent	9.4¢	9.4¢	8.4¢
UTILIZATION SUMMARY			
Percent of Producer Milk in Class I	81.4	82.3	83.3
Percent of Producer Butterfat in Class I	72.9	73.6	75.5
Percent of Producer Milk in Class II	18.6	17.7	16.7
Percent of Producer Butterfat in Class II	27.1	26.4	24.5
PRODUCER MILK RECEIPTS			
Total Pounds Producer Milk Delivered	42,469,579	45,760,876	41,815,504
Average Daily Class I Producer Milk	1,516,771	1,476,157	1,493,411
Total Number of Producers	1,549	1,551	1,593
Average Daily Receipts per Producer	979	952	938
Average Butterfat Test	387	3.89	3.87
Total Value of Producer Milk at Test	$2,463,206	$2,670,800	$2,118,663
Income per Producer (7 Day Average)	$397	$388	$332
GROSS CLASS USE (Pounds)			
Class I Skim	33,369,820	36,372,264	$33,603,237
Class I Butterfat	1,198,995	1,310,712	1,221,894
Class I Milk	34,568,815	37,682,976	34,825,131
Class II Skim	7,454,229	7,607,155	6,593,814
Class II Butterfat	446,535	470,745	396,563
Class II Milk	7,900,764	8,077,900	6,990,377
AVERAGE DAILY SALES (Quarts)			
Milk	433,211	429,023	455,040
Buttermilk	5,635	5,602	5,787
Chocolate	31,587	31,245	31,473
Skim	6,938	12,230	13,787
Cream	12,612	7,245	8,805

COMPARATIVE STATISTICS ☆ COLUMBUS MARKETING AREA ☆ FEB., 1958 - '67

Year	Receipts From Producers	Average Butter-fat Test	Percentage of Producer Milk in Each Class				Uniform Producer Price (3.5%)	Class Prices at 3.5%				Number of Producers	Daily Average Production
			Class I	Class II	Class III	Class IV		Class I	Class II	Class III	Class IV		
1958	22,305,961	3.86	83.9	9.6	.8	2.1	4.38	4.504	4.104	4.003	3.082	1,844	432
1959	21,909,063	3.85	86.4	10.7	3.1	3.4	4.34	4.44	4.04	3.94	2.869	1,689	463
1960	27,057,916	3.93	80.9	7.2	2.2	9.7	4.28	4.508	4.108	3.742	2.993	1,703	548
1961	27,302,402	3.87	78.4	7.9	1.5	12.2	4.44	4.715	4.315	3.842	3.095	1,482	658
1962	30,576,654	3.93	77.5	6.8	2.0	13.7	4.28	4.516	4.116	3.887	3.261	1,326	824
1963	34,477,158	3.94	79.0	6.8	2.7	11.5	4.03	4.21	3.801	3.652	3.052	1,385	889
1964	38.937,438	3.86	74.8	8.5	1.9	14.8	4.11	4.38	3.941	3.711	3.077	1,352	993
1965	42,549,333	3.87	79.8	20.2	——	——	4.42	4.78	3.130	——	——	1,670	910
1966	41,815,504	3.87	83.0	17.0	——	——	4.76	5.10	3.320	——	——	1,593	938
1967	42,469,579	3.87	81.4	18.6	——	——	5.44	5.89	3.91	——	——	1,549	979

USDA Food Donations Benefited Millions In First Half of Fiscal 1967

U. S. Department of Agriculture March, 1967

Secretary of Agriculture Orville L. Freeman reported that U.S. Dept. of Agriculture food-assistance programs were available to needy people and school children in more communities during the first half of fiscal 1967 (July-December 1966) than during the same period a year earlier.

At the end of December 1966, 1,498 counties and 114 cities were distributing USDA foods to needy families. In addition, USDA's Food Stamp Program functioned in another 477 areas. In the same month of 1965, the Secretary said, foods were being distributed in 1,606 counties and 247 cities, while the Food Stamp Program was available in 191 areas.

USDA's food donation program functioned in all 50 states, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, and the Trust Territory of the Pacific, during the first half of fiscal 1967, benefited 3.6 million persons in family units, 1.3 million needy adults and children in charitable institutions, 1.3 million children in non-profit summer camps, and 21 million children at school. An additional 1.3 million of the Nation's needy took part in USDA's Food Stamp Program. Comparative figures for 1966 were 4.6 million in family units, 1.3 million needy adults and children in charitable institutions, 1.2 million chilldren in non-profit summer camps, and 20 million children at school. Some 792,000 of the Nation's needy took part in the Food Stamp Program.

Total USDA domestic food donations during July 1-December 31, 1966, came to an estimated 667.9 million pounds compared with 817.9 million during the same period last year. Needy persons in family units, during the comparable periods, received 355.5 million pounds aganst 418.0 million; institutions received 61.8 million pounds aganst 77.1 million; and schools received 250.6 million pounds aganst 322.8 million.

The Secretary noted that the list of donated food varies from time to time, and that some foods may not be available for extensive distribution during any given fiscal quarter or year. Examples of such foods during the first half of fiscal 1967 were butter, cheese, and frozen turkeys for schools. This variation, along with reduced caseloads, accounted for a drop of some 41 percent in the value fiscal 1967 compared with the first of total donations in the first half of half of fiscal 1966. (However, during December 1966, exclusively for schools, USDA was able to buy, at cost of $62.8 million, some 229 million pounds of foods that had been unavailable. These oods were scheduled for delivery during January-February 1967, and are not a part of the July - December distribution totals.)

Moreover, the schools totals do not include additional food that USDA's Consumer and Marketing Service purchases for and distributes exclusively to schools taking part in the National School Lunch Program.

State and local governments cooperate with USDA's Consumer and Marketing Service to bring these food-assistance programs to needy people in families and institutions, and to school children. The foods are always available on a priority basis to feed victims of natural disasters.

Use of High Fat Products Declines

The Dairy Situation, Economic Research Service, USDA February, 1967

Per capita disappearance of milkfat in 1966 is estimated at 22 pounds, 3 percent below 1965. Total use is falling about 2 percent because CCC donations dropped, but disappearance from commercial sources gained. In 1967, per capita use may again decline slightly, because of further slight declines in use per person of high fat products such as fluid cream and butter.

In 1966, per capita disappearance of solids-not-fat is about the same as the 41 pounds of 1965, but disappearance in 1967 may decline slightly. The 1966 estimated use of solids-not-fat is 6 percent below the 1957-59 average while the milkfat use is 12 percent lower. However, the milk solids-not-fat consumpton for human food is about 75 percent of supplies, while milkfat human consumption utilizes over 95 percent of milkfat supplies.

THE
Market
Administrator's
BULLETIN
Room 505
79 East State Street
COLUMBUS, OHIO 43215

CCC Feed Grain Sales Down Sharply

The Feed Situation, Economic Research Service, USDA February, 1967

CCC sales of feed grains from October through January 20 amounted to only 1.0 million tons based on operating reports of ASCS. This was substantially below the 5.6 million sold in that period a year earlier and the smallest in more than 12 years. The 28 million bushels of sorghum grain sold accounted for most of the total, while only 6 million bushels of corn was sold. About 60 percent of the sorghum grain sales was for export, with practically all the shipments destined for India under the P. L. 480 Program. Oat and Barley sales were below those of last year.

The new feed grain sales policy and the sharply reduced CCC inventory will hold Government dispositions in 1966-67 well below 1965-66 sales which, based on operating reports of ASCS, totaled 24 million tons. Most of CCC's inventory now consists of sorghum grain which on January 1 totaled 290 million bushels, about 200 million below a year earlier. Sorghum grain sales during 1966-67 are expected to be much smaller than the 329 million bushels in 1965-66.

Market Quotations

	FEBRUARY 1967
MINNESOTA - WISCONSIN PRICE SERIES	$4.02
Skim Milk Powder-Butter Price, 3.5% per Cwt. (Columbus)	3.91
Average Price per lb. 92-score butter at Chicago	.6647
Average carlot prices non-fat dry milk solids roller and spray process, f.o.b. manufacturing plant	.1946

Grain Consuming Livestock Up About Four Percent In 1966-67

The Feed Situation, Economic Research Service, USDA February, 1967

The number of grain-consuming animal units to be fed in 1966-67 is now estimated at about 176 million. This is about 4 percent more than in 1965-66 and the largest since World War II. The number of hogs to be fed is expected to be about 7 or 8 percent more than in 1965-66 while cattle on feed may be around 5 percent larger. Poultry, in terms of animal units, is now expected to be about 5 percent above 1965-66, with increases in broiler and turkey production and the number of laying hens and pullets on farms.

The total number of grain-consuming animal units has been revised in hog and cattle numbers based on the 1964 Census of Agriculture. These revisions have not been large since a downward revision in the number of hogs on farms has been largely offset by an increase in the estimated number of cattle on feed. Some further revision in grain-consuming animal units will be made later this year as additional data are released giving the revisions in other types of livestock.

While the number of dairy cows on farms has been declining in recent years, the rate of feeding per cow has continued to increase. During the past year the milk-feed price ratios have improved as a result of a substantial increase in the price of dairy products. The quantity of grain and other concentrates fed to dairy cows was about 7 percent larger on October 1 and December 1, 1966 compared with a year earlier.

The 13 percent increase in the domestic consumption of feed grains during October-December would indicate that livestock were fed liberally during this quarter even though livestock-feed price ratios were generally less favorable than a year ear-